

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY 2009 JUN 30 PM 12: 23

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2007 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Covered by this CCR

Thomas ville Water HSSN.
Public Water Supply Name

confide	ederal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer ence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR e mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
Please	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	 □ Advertisement in local paper □ On water bills □ Other
	Date customers were informed://
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: Rankin County New's
	Date Published: 6 117/09
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted: / /
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
CERTI	FICATION
he form consister Departm	certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is not with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State lent of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
Timoth	K. Barker JUBC 6/30/09 tile (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)
	Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2009 JUN 30 PM 12: 23

AFFIDAVIT

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RANKIN COUNTY NEWS • P.O. BOX 107 • BRANDON, MS 39043

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI **COUNTY OF RANKIN**

71

THIS 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 2009, personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin County News,

a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of Brandon, In the County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me the undersigned officer in and for said County and State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that said newspaper has been published for more than 12 months prior to the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under Chapter 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary and amendatory thereto, and that a certain

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER OUALITY REPORT

THOMASVILLE WATER ASSN... - CCR 061086

a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper One (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol 161 No. 47 on the 17th day of June, 2009

Proof of Publication....

Marcus Bowers MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforemention Marcus Bowers this 18th day of June 2009 Notary Public My Commission Expires: January 25, 2010 KIN COU! PRINTER'S FEE: 3 column by 15.5 inch ad at \$6.50 per column inch \$302.25

TOTAL

3.00

\$305.25

2008 Thomasville Water Assoc. CCR 061086; 06/10/09

Is my water safe? In 2008, as in years past. Thomasville Water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminate level or any other water

Do I need to take special precautions?

Static people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population, Inmuno-compromised persons such as persons with temper may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than ILW/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and incars and expressing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone again transplants, people should sock advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPAACenters for infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should sock advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPAACenters for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporation and other microbial contaminants are available from

Where does my water come from? Our Well draws from the Cockfield Aquifer.

Source water assessment Our rating is LOWER.

Why are these contaminants as my strucking water?

Dinking water, including public water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants and water including public water and before the structure of dinking water than water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and aboth effects can be obtained by ealthing the Carvitonimental Protection Agency (E.P.A) Safe Princing Water Holine (\$80.4-24.95). The sources of dinking water protein and obtained waters and obtained waters and obtained waters and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves maturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substance; escaling plans the presence of naminals of rom unitam activity. Middle: Integration of substantiants, such as walls and metals which are presented thank, septic systems; agricultural livestock operations, and walldle: Integrations, as also and metals, which are the naturally occurring or estal from urban stormwater ranoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Commitments, iduluting synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products on discount from gas stations, urban stormwater mostly and septic systems; and endoactive ordinant and so come from gas stations, urban stormwater mostly and septic systems; and endoactive ordinant and so come from gas stations, urban stormwater mostly and septic systems; and endoactive ordinant and so come from gas stations, urban stormwater mostly and septic systems. Food and Drug Administration (FPDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Please contact our office with any comments or questions you may have.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household mes approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckity, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your favor at the teast sumpy times of the day. Fix tolick and faucet leafs. Take short showers = a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off white brushing your teeth and shaving 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next months water bill?

**** A Message From MSDH Concerning Radiological Sampling****
In accordance with the Radiovuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radiovuclides beginning January 2007 Discriber 2007 Your public water surply completed sampling by the scheduled deadling; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of
Lealth Radiological Health Laboranovy, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further netice.

Although this was not the result of maction by the public water supply. MSDII was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, pieuse contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-378-7318.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

During the mentoring period the MC1, was not exceeded.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, devaided levels of Pead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Thomasville Water Assoc, is responsible for previding high quality drinking water but cannot control her water to materials used in plumbing components. When your water his entiting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your pay for 30 seconds to Immuse before using water, the finking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, information on head in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure a available from the Safe Denking Water Holitoe or at http://www.epa.gov/safe/water/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10,000 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water conteminants that we detected during the calcular year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted. Its data presented in this table is from testing done in the calcular year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

MCLG MCL, or Your Range Sample MRDLG MRDL Water Low High Date Volation Protein Same	Rumoff from fertilizer Leaching from septic sewage, Eroston of na	Runoil from fertilizer Leaching from septic
Sample Date Violati	2008 No	2008 No
Range Low High	NA	NA
Your	0.08	0.02
CLG MCL, or TT, or EDLG MRDL	10 10	-
N September 2		Nitrogen! (ppm)

Animal temple Animal templ	1.1,1-Trichloroethate (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5 NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal deservation
Trichlocolecure (1991) 7 0.5 NA 2008	1 2 Trivillement was down	Particularies representations	1	Continue and the Continue of t		- 1	-	sites and other factories
Trichlevokerzene	(odd) angaranguran and	~	n	0.5	NA	2008	No.	Discharge from industrial chemical
Trochloroberczene 70 70 0.5 NA 2008 No	1.1-Dichforocthylene (ppb)	-	1	5.0	NA	2008	No	factories Discharge from industrial chemica
Validation children (ppb) 0 5 0.5 NA 2008 No No 10 10 0 5 0.5 NA 2008 No No 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	1.2.4-Trichlorobenzene	70	70	6.5	NA	2008	No	factories Discharge from textile-finishing
ublich opengeme (ppb) 0 5 0.5 NA 2008 No note (ppb) 0 5 0.5 NA 2008 No best powersome 0 5 0.5 NA 2008 No best powersome 10 10 0.5 NA 2008 No bello coleration cells of the coleration of pops 0 3 0.5 NA 2008 No substitute (ppb) 10 10 0.5 NA 2008 No substitute (ppb) 1 1 0.0005 NA 2008 No c (ppb) 1 0 0.5 NA 2008 No s (ppm) 1 0 0.5 NA 2008 No c (ppp) 2 0.5 NA 2008 No c (ppm) 1 0 0.0005 NA 2008 No c (ppm) 1 0 0.5 NA 2008 N	1.2-Dictriorocthane (ppb)	0	3	0.3	NA	20038	No.	Surbream Gard and All All All All All All All All All Al
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100 0.5 NA 2008 No No No No No No No N	Benzene (ppb)	0	95	6.5	AN.	2008	ON.	Discharge from factories; Leaching
100 102 103 104 105	arbun Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	3	0.5	N.V.	2008	No	From gas storage tanks and landfills Discharge from chemical plants
Particular Par	Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	001	570	VX	2008	No	and other industrial agricultes Discharge from chemical and
No.	rs-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical
100 100	Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	S.	0.3	VN	2008	No.	Discharge from pharmaceutical and
Secretary 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	thylbenzene (ppb)	700	200	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum
1	-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	\$5	7.5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical
E. [pmi]	tyrene (ppb)	083	100	50	NA	2008	No.	Discharge from rubber and playing
Charte (ppb) 0 2 0.5 NA 2008 No	Oluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	NA	2008	Na	factories. Leaching from landfills
Chlevride (ppt) 0 2 0.5 NA 2008 No	richloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	2 %	Discharge from metal degreesing
10 10 0.0005 NA 2008 No	icyl Chkande (pph)	0	7	0.5	NA	2008	No.	Loaching from PVC piping.
Tour Stangle # Sumples Exceeds AL Water Stangle # Sumples All BE Contaminants action level at 13 1.3 0.3 2008 0 No nor taps (ppm) action level at consumer 0 15 2 2008 0 No ppm pressurptions Definition Pressure Definition Pressure Pre	ylenes (ppm)	100	100	0.00005	NA	2008	No	Escharge from plastics factories. Discharge from petroleum factories: Discharge from chemical factories
The Contamination of the constitution of the c		MOLG	3	Your	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	Totaling
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action level at consumer 0 15 2 2008 0 No Secriptions Exhibition Distinction Print: parts per million, or milityrams per liter (mg/L) Print: parts per hillion, or memgrams per liter (ug/L) NA rot applicable ND. Not detected ND. Not detecte	opper - action level at insumer taps (ppm)	13	13	0.3	2008	0	S.	Corrosion of household plambing systems: Erosion of natural
escriptions Definitions Water Definitions	ead - action level at consumer ps (spb)	0	15	~	2008	0	No	deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of naural denosis
nt, Deidene Water Definitions.	nit Descriptions	100000	100	1				
nt, Dealt inte, Water Definitisms.		Section in the second case	Definition	Processing and Processing to Congression of the Con	A Comment of the Control of the Cont			は のできる こうない かんかん からない ない な
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chadle Albeit Mathema and	norrant Drinking Water Definite	000	Definition				The state of the s	
	our shocks allowed belong	on the co				The state of the s	A CHARLES	Control of Maria Series

Linit Lesemptions	
LEID.	NATIONAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE
ppm	pont, parts per million, or millions per liter (mg/l.)
ddd	pob. parts per biblish, or memerans per liter (µgn.)
VN	NA. not applicable
9	NO No description
N. C.	t required, but recommended,
Important Drinking Witter Definitions	
<u> Iem</u>	Demikon
ed one abody along laterage and a	Control of the control of the fine of the fine of the control of t
MCLG	MCLG. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there
The state of the s	IS NO SHOWN OF EXDECTED TOOK TO RECEIPT. MCI As allow for a margin of cafety

MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water heless which there
The state of the s	is no known or expected risk to health, MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MC.	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking userer
	MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology
The state of the s	17. Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the fevel of a commitment in drinking water
Al.	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, trisners treatment or other
	requirements which a water system must follow.
, Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions. State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment rechnique under
No. of the last of	certain conditions.
WRDI.G	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which
to exercise the selection of the selecti	there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDI.Gs do not reflect the benefits of the use of distinguents in
	control microbial contaminants.
MRDI	MRDI: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a distrifectant allowed in drink no metor
	There is convincing evidence that addition of a distribution for control of mirrorial control of the control of

MRDI. ANR. APL. OT TITORE ENCORTANTION PICESSES CONTROLT.	MRDI. Avarious contaminants. MRDI - Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is conversing evident that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. MNR Montevering evident has addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. MNR Montevering evident for a distinct of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. MNR Montevering evident for addition of a distinction of a disti
Lawrence Nash	
(Calmann	

2483 Star Road Florence, MS 39073 601-813-4760

2008 Thomasville Water Assoc. CCR 061086; 06/10/09 2009 JUL 13 AMII: 48

Is my water safe?

In 2008, as in years past, Thomasville Water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?
Our Well draws from the Cockfield Aquifer.

Source water assessment. Our rating is LOWER.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Please contact our office with any comments or questions you may have.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

****A Message From MSDH Concerning Radiological Sampling****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginnig January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

During the monitoring period the MCL was not exceeded.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Thomasville Water Assoc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10.00 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

	MCLG	MCL,	.,				
tali kalanda anada italiaka Malanda kalanda kalanda kalanda kalanda yang panasa juga ya asa japa pasya	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low <u>H</u> i	Sample gh Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By- (There is convincing evidence tha		a dicinfactor	vie nagacenn	for control of n	siarabial aastamisa	nte)	
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.95	NA NA	2008	No .	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	80,0	NΛ	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	I	0.02	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants 1.1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	sites and other factories Discharge from industrial chemical
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NΛ	2008	No	factories Discharge from industrial chemical
1.2.4-Trichlorobenzene	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	factories Discharge from textile-finishing
(ppb) 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	factories Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0,5	NΛ	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NΛ	2008	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Toluene (ppm)]]	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb) Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
varyi Chronae (ppo)		4	0.5	NA	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	NΛ	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
	1		Your	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	
<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG	· <u>AL</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Date</u>	Exceeding AL.	AL MANAGEMENT MANAGEME	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants				9000			
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Unit Descriptions	*******************************	7-12					
Term		Definition					
ppm				or milligrams po			
ppb NA		ppb: parts NA: not a		r micrograms po	r liter (μg/L)		
ND		ND: Not d					

NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Al,	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL,	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL.	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Lawrence Nash Address: 2483 Star Road Florence, MS 39073 601-813-4760

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: $\frac{7/3/09}{10.53}$
PWSID: 6/0086
System Name: Thomasullo
Lead/Copper Language MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab
MRDL Violation Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA
Other Violation(s)
Will correct report & mail copy marked "corrected copy" to MSDH.
Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.
WILL DO CORRECTED COPY AND NOTIFY CUSTOMERS OF AVAILABLE CORRECTED REPORT ON WATER BILL OR LETTER AND SEND US A COPY.
Spoke with Johns (Operator Owner Secretary)